CONGRESSMEN'S BANKER.

ONE OF THE DUTIES OF THE SER-GRANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

He Not Only Keeps the Salary Accounts, but Receives Deposits from Members— How the Average Member Draws His Salary-Curiceties of the Mileage Ac-counts Presented by Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The office of the Bergeant-at-Arms is to be moved to the opposite corridor of the House chamber, and it will be amusing next winter to watch absent-minded statesmen going, from force of habit, to the former financial reservoir. Congressmen are peculiar in their money transactions. Few are accurate in business. In addition to thoughtless expenditures that drag many into debt, one of the amusing features of their procedure is the failure to keep track of the cents in the oks they draw. For instance, one of the Republican leaders left the last Congress just twenty-three cents overdrawn. He is reclect-ed, and nobody will suffer from this enormous overdraft. It happened in a very simple and, among Congressmen, in a very comman man-ner. The statesman had previously drawn a draft for \$25.23, and, in computing his balance, draw on his memory for a \$25 draft only. The Sergeant-at-Arms is now the general banker for nearly all the members. A few

years ago many kept separate accounts in the down-town banking institutions, but now nearly all the financial transactions of memers are conducted at the Capitol, and operations of exchange and deposit, extending beyond mere salary accounts, are permitted. There are a cashier, teller, bookkeeper, and a ounter. Outside is a desk and a collection of hecks. A messenger brings almost daily from the Treasury, in a satchel, the amount of money considered necessary for the probable deand crisp, and the teller, a young man from Tennessee, has established a reputation for his ability to enap each bill as it leaves his hand so that the crack of a whip does not exceed the noise. 'This process not only prevents bills from sticking together, but it adds an exhibaration to the Congressional performance of draw-The majority of Congressmen draw their

laries entire during each month, small sums at frequent intervals, with lump amounts when rents and board bills become due. Some who have means distinct from their official stipend allow their salaries to accumulate for several menths, but not longer. The current news paragraph that Representative W. L. Scott a few days ago drew \$9.000, which represents nearly his entire salary for the Forty-ninth Congress, is incorrect. He did have that amount to his credit at one time, but he checked it out in three drafts, the first, for \$5.000, being drawn some months ago. The largest draft ever drawn within recent recollection was by ex-Congressman Fredericks of Iowa for \$11.000. He was seated at the close of a Congress and draw his two years salary, and also his mileage and stationery accounts. The smaller discussed to emanate from James Belford of Colorado, poetically known as the "Red-headed Booster of the Rockies." He would draw checks for \$2 several times each day. General George A. Sheridan of New York, the locturer, drew a check for \$10.000 when he served the last thirteen hours of a Congress as a Representative from Louisians, but he paid ex-Senagy Jones of Florida and Detroit \$7,500 as counsel fees in the contest.

A few of the members draw their month's at frequent intervals, with lump amounts when

sentative from Louisians, but he paid ex-Senatory Jones of Florida and Detroit \$7,500 as counsel fees in the contest.

A few of the members draw their month's salary in one check, and during the last session the knowledge of this habit aided in preventing two attempts to forge the names of Congressmen Long of Massachusetts and Houk of Tennessee. In the former case the detection was easy. In the latter the swindler played a combination game and succeeded in securing the cash, but not at the Capitol. One day a man presented a check for \$140 bearing the name of L. C. Houk of Tennessee. It was promptly rejected, for the first and sufficient reason that there was nothing to the credit of that stateman. Then the expert rascal sought out an attorney named Ford, who knew Houk's eventual responsibility, and was told that if he would secure the endorsement of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the effect that Mr. Houk had no funds the check would be cashed. The forger then prepared this unique endorsement, which was so natural in its indignation that Ford was readily deceived into cashing the check:

Mr. Heuk, you know you haven't get a centen hand

hers. Why in harmous are you drawing checks on me?

Even this latter misnomer for Leedom did not save the credulous lawyer.

The genial Randolph Tucker of Virginia drew his money \$5 and \$10 at a time. All the Southern members are yet poor. Mr. Ballentine of Tennessee is about the wealthest, and his accumulations do not exceed \$150,000. Reagan of Texas lived within his salary and called for it only when monthly bills accured. Singleton, the Mississippian, who was in Congress long before the war, saved about the largest amount of any of the Southern members, He had about \$7,000 at one time with the Bergeant-at-Arms, and was careful to keep it secret. He invested it finally in city realty.

The New York members generally have good balances on hand. Felix Campbell is rich, and his accounts in the office each month exceed his official salary. Stahlnecker draws upclose, but Mahoney in his culet attyle leaves some.

bis official salary. Stahlnecker draws up close, but Mahoney, in his quilet style, leaves something each month. Hiscock always wanted what was due him promptly. Tim Campbell is thrifty. Archie Bliss has large transactions through this quasi bank all the time. Perhaps the largest account kept was that of ex-Congressman David Paige of Ohio, now of New York city. He often had 910,000 in the safe in Secretary and the largest account kept was that of ex-Congressman David Paige of Ohio, now of New York city. He often had 18 now one of the Augueduct under contractors.

Nearly all the Ohio men are business-like in their ways. Foran is economical, but lives well, and draws his money in semi-monthly installments. Outhwaite is accurate and strictly business-like, and is never hard rum, but his salary does not pay his expenses. The mam because every chance acquaintance imposed upon him for loans, and his bachelorhood entailed coetyl luxuries.

Feiton of California is very wealthy-five millions, they say. He generally drew his whole months salary each monthto pay his house rort. His living came from the usufruet of his mines and oil lands. Tradition has in overland stage. He still drives through life at an enjoyable pace. Tom Reed and McKinley draw requirity.

The stationery allowance of Congressmen of S13 annually is considered by many a proper matter to commute into cash. In the last season air. Eldredge of Michigan drew his entire allowance, except eighty-two cents, but he salary experienced the commutations are made and manually involves the expenditure of their full allowance for stationery, but when more experienced the commutations are made and upon his final March 4 he draws in cash nearly the whole amount. Services which an open his voluminous communities and the services of the provision of the last year's samount.

Miesage is allowed members at the rate of 20 cents per mile each way. This was established by the Statue of 1866, changed by the Statue of 1866, changed by the town of the largest sum for milesge. The

P. J. Mahoney, 235; Truman A. Merriman, 233; Nick Muller, 229; E. L. Viole, 244. Gen. Viele, therefore, lives fifteen miles further from Washington than Nick Muller.

William Steele Holman of Indiana draws his satary in a businesslike way. He has always lived within his annual stipend, but the popular impression that has tortured his chronic objections to jobs and claims into a conception of him as a parsimonjous and miserly creature is radically wrong. He gives a great deal of money away. He is very kind hearted and bestows much in charity. To his daughters he is liberal, though, of course, all his expenses are accurately measured by his income—a practice not of stinginess, but of honor. Samuel J. Randall so needs all the money the Government dall also needs all the money the Government allows for his inestimable public services. He allows for his inestimable public services. He allows for his inestimable public services and committee on the course his residence here and is frugal, but once in a while somebody catches him as surety on a note. Col. Morrison is careful in money matters and generally has a balance. Only a few days ago he drew out the last few hundred dollars of his salary as Congressman. There are several members who have not yet called for the amounts still standing to their credit for services in the expired Congress.

FLITTING ABOUT NEW JERSEY.

Embryo Laws Plying Hither and Thither on their Way to Gov. Green.

TRENTON, April 16 .- Ten embryo laws of the State of New Jersey have been enduring unusual vicissitudes for a week past. They were bills that in the confusion attending the conduct of the business of the Assembly did not get into proper shape for signature by the Speaker and the President of the Senate until a day or two after the adjournment sine die. The Speaker had gone to his home in the reesses of Warren county, the President was somewhere in New York, and a half dozen clerks and other minor functionaries at the altar of red tape through whose hands the locuments must pass were in as many different parts of the State. The Clerk of the Assembly tried to bluff the Executive Department into receipting for the bills as they were. but Gov. Green's hypercritical minions refused to see a legally passed bill in anything the authenticity of which was attested only by a blank page. The clerk bundled the bills up and gent working of the combination of a legislative directory and the telegraph got Speaker Baird's private secretary and Speaker Baird's private secretary and Speaker Baird within reaching distance of the bills. The bills already had the round red stamp of the Assembly engrossing clerk on the broad margin at the left of every page, attesting that if any crookedness had been inserted into the bills it must have been done in his office, and not in the shape of a new page since it left his hands. The Speaker's private secretary, when he was found, matched the engrossing clerk's stamp with an oval one, also red, on each page, and then the Speaker added his name after the printed words at the end of each bill:

This bill, having been three times read and compared gent working of the combination of a legisla This bill, having been three times read and compared in the House of Assembly. Resolved, That the same do page. By order of the House of Assembly.

Resided. That the same do pass.

By order of the liques of Assembly.

Each bill being thus treated, they were tied up in red tape again, with, carefully folded in side the printed tills, the amendments in their original and in their engrossed form, the jurats or certificates attesting passage through certain stages in the proceedings in each House, and any other documents calculated to be proof that the bill as engrossed was just as it finally passed the Legislature.

The next thing was to find the President, and he was only run to earth at the Hoffman House in New York after being pursued in various parts by an assortment of clerks, doorkeepers, and telegrams. He wouldn't sign the bills without first seeing on each page the attesting big blue stamp which his private secretary wields. More doorkeepers set out after the private secretary, and, after ransacking Harlem and much of New Jerey, corralled him in an office down town, but with his stamp twenty miles or se away. A night and a part of a day sufficed to effect connection between the ten bills wither a week's tempestuous voyaging, they got back to President Fish at Newark, and he added, in a column parallel to that graced by the bill having been three times read in the Senate, Reselved, that thesame do pass. This bill having been three times read in the Senate,

*Resofted, That the same do pass.

By order of the Senate.

By order of the Senate.

From the President back to the Clerk of the Assembly was the next stage, and the red stamp, signed by the Clerk, bigger than all the rest, on the outside of the bill, informed whom-soever it might concern that "I certify that this bill originated in the House of Assembly," Some time, if nothing happens, the bills will be delivered at the Governor's office, where a once young man who has been in charge of such things ever since before the present generation made laws, will decorate each of them with another red stamp, a square one this time, "Executive Department, Rec'd," and the date. The Governor's private secretary and the once young man will then read the bills through carefully to see that the engrossment agrees with the printed and written amendments folded inside, legislatively denominated the intestines of the bill, and if they are found correct, the private secretary will find an unoccupied corner of the document, and stamp on each, also in red, "Compared." After this the Governor himself will receive them, and when he gets time he will trend them to see what they are all about. If the ideas in them strike him favorably, he will turn to the last word in the written bill, will make a big flourish down the page, and at the end of the flourish down the page, and at the end of the last word in the written bill, will make a big flourish down the page, and at the end of the flourish down the page, and at the end of the flourish will make the marks that stand for "Robert's Green." The long flourish from the last word to the signature is put there so that no additional matter may be written into the bill after it is signed, between the last line and the signature. Bills that he is willing to see become laws, but doesn't want to be responsible for, he will put with the signed ones, and the signed and unsigned ones together will go to the Secretary of State's office, where, if they get there within thirty days after the Legislature adjourned, more clerks that were young once will stow the

shitch have become have because the Governor in had not time to examine them within the constitutional limit of time within which they must be signed or vetoed, but of late years the Governors have made. "Illing" a convenient way of getting rid of bills that they were unwilling to approve, yet did not dare or care to veto. If any of the ten bills now being passed around the State are such that the Governor wishes to prevent them from becoming laws, he will exercise the prerogative of the "pocket veto." He will wait until thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature and then will send them, accompanied, may be but not necessarily, with a brief statement of his reasons for disliking them, to the State Librarian, who will lay them away in eternal repose in a big pigeonhole labelled "1887," where are also the original written copies of every bill introduced in the Legislature this year. Bills left in the Governor's hands at the adjournment of the Legislature can thus be killed by simply being pigeonholed, without any regular voto.

The bills which go to the Secretary of State are laws of the land, just as they are, down to the very last comma. There is no going behind the returns Legislature in court that one of the half never been asted a non-considered, or even suggested in either House, or that it had been overwheelmingly defeated by the Legislature, the Court would send for the engrossed oill, and, finding it correctly signed, would rule that it was the law, the signatures of the officers of the two Houses being the only record the court can recognize.

In spite of all the ancient forms, it would be present it with a score of other bills for the Speaker's private secretary, should fay up a spurious bill giving himself a salary of \$40.000 a year, present it with a score of other bills for the Speaker's private secretaries abould give the resident's private secretary, the should take to an anne nelment to include himself, and get the resident's private secretary to put his stamp on the outside, and taking

LIEUT. O'KANE'S GHOST.

THE EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE OF AN OLD ARMY OFFICER.

A Handsome Young Irithman with a Ser-row-His Death at White Oak Swamp-His Dual Apparition and its Purpose. HARBISBURG, April 13 .- "I don't believe in ghosts, spirits, or supernatural visitations of any kind," said an old and well-known army officer who has been spending a few days in this city. "but that under certain conditions there are mysterious mesmeric, psychological, human organism with the most extraordinary. startling, and inexplicable results no man living has better reason to know than myself. I have never attempted to make the slightest enleavor to solve or understand these mysteries. I am content to believe that I was once the medium through which a result of this kind, the most amazing of any I have ever read of, either in alleged fact or acknowledged fiction, was

ecomplished.
"I was a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States Regular Infantry during the late war. As you may know, a great many dashing and ambitious young soldiers from the Papal army in Rome came over early in the war, and through the influence of Archbishop Hughes obtained commissions in the Union army. One of these soldiers, by the way, is now the son-in-law of James G. Blaine. With those, and still not of them, was a young Irish-man, whom I will call Larry O'Kane. That was not his right name, and it was years before I learned what his name really was. I do not give it now, for reasons that will presently be obvious to you. My regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Havre de Grace when this young Irishman was assigned to a lieutenancy in it. I ranked him by one file. There was than twenty-that attached me to him at once He was handsome, manly, and every inch a soldier. There was a peculiar reserve about him, and a melancholy that added to the interest his coming awoke in me. I was get-ting up a mess at the time, and I asked the accepted the invitation. We were not long in becoming the best of friends. We shared all the comforts and discomforts of march and bivouac. While he was courteous and polite to all our comrades, he seldom talked with any besides myself, and even to me he never spoke about tion. It was plain to me that there was a mys-tery of some kind connected with him, but although I might have had a pardonable curiosity to know what it was. I never permitted

tery of some kind connected with him, but although I might have had a pardonable curiosity to know what it was, I never permitted myself to trespass on his too apparent desire to have it remain a mystery. The young officer always had pienty of money, which was by no means a usual thing with us soldiers in those days. He was free with his purse. He never drank, nor relieved the monotony of camp or the pockets of himself or comrades by that boon to mankind, a game of draw. He smoked, and his collection of meerschaums was a vision. Young Lieut. O'Kans, reserved, melancholy, and exclusive as he was, was beloved in the regiment from the Colonel down to the last private in the rear ranks.

On one or two occasions, when we were expecting to be called upon to join in some looked-for battle, and lay in our tent smoking and talking, he said to me that if anything happened to him he wanted me to be his executor, and on those occasions, as I believe now, he would have told me his story if I had indicated an inclination to hear it, but I always replied to him in a trifling manner and laughed at the idea of a soldier having anything that would give an executor work to do. But his melancholy increased at those times, and I am sure he had a presentiment of what was coming.

"Well, we got into active service by and by. We were in the thickest of the fight at Gaines's Mill, and the coolness of that boy officer, withold soldiers falling around him like dead leaves, was the marvel of the regiment. Our regiment was with the others of the command that subsequently collected at and about White Oak Swamp, an aimless and confused mass of soldiers, so ignorant were we all then of the geography of that region and of the rebel movements or designs. The first night we camped at White Oak Swamp Lieut. O'Kane and myself lay smoking in our tent, and he once more began on the matter of the executorship. He said enough to assure me that it only needed a word from me to learn his life mystery; but I foolishly treated his manner lightly, and whil

poor Larry's ears, for the bullet passed through his heart. He threw up his hands and fell dead where he stood. The moon shone full on his handsome face, on which there was as sweet a smile as ever rested on human ilps. Whatever the young Irishman's life troubles had been, they had evidently found a welcome ending. We buried our dear comrade where he fell—a duty we seldom had time to perform for others in the days that were coming—and while this was being done part of my command skirmished about and captured three marauders. There were no other rebels in the vicinity, and the night's deadly work had been theirs. They never marauded more.

"The death of the gallant O'Kane greatly depressed us all. As soon as I could bring my-self to do it. I made an examination of his effects. I found a large paper package. On the outside of it was a note addressed to me. It was in O'Kane's peculiar square and characteristic chirography, and was a document appointing me his sole executor. I found a Catholic prayer book that had belonged to him. On the fly leaf was written. From Sister to—If he name that followed had been out out they wang a colling anywares of indeas had any friends. I concluded not to open the envelopes in the puckage until I could obtain legal advice. I forwarded it to the tren proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, who was an oid and confidential friend of mine. I obtained leave of absence a few weeks later, went to New York, and consulted a lawyer well known to me then and well known to the nation to-day. Together we opened the dead Lieutenant's package, and imagine my surprise to find evidence that he was the owner of property in St. Louis and Chicago worth at that time not less than \$80,000. Then the folly of my not favoring O'Kane when he unmistakably wanted to tell me his history on the injett he was killed became apparent to me. Here was a fortune that by right belonged to some one to whom he intended it should go, and no clue to his or her identity. My lawyer assured me knowledge of the dea

ireland. "There could be no doubt that this address was left for me to use in writing to the person named, and that she was a near relative of my dead friend's. I lost no time in writing, and in the letter I told the story of the young Irishman's death and property. For remobia we-

It converted bours from New York then, and I knew that my steet could not reach its deep your than the process of the reaching parks upon it. By hand trempled as preared to her, and she knew that he were foreign parks upon it. By hand trempled as preared to her, and she knew that he were foreign parks upon it. By hand trempled as preared to her, and she knew that he were foreign parks upon it. By hand trempled as preared to her, and she knew that he must be dead. The appartice had she had got the reaching prother, the she had got the present moment, when so much at the work of the reaching from the reaching the present moment, when so much at the work of the reaching from the reaching the present moment, when so much at the present moment of the day, and while the present of the reaching prother, decived and cast of by her. He sha shed left is commission in the gramy and gone away, no death and the protecty he left had come in the time to save the writer from absolute want, as the agrants urnubles in Ireland had reached the present will be a completed to the present of the same of the day approximately be guessed. His counterance, are in Europe. But here is the autograph of the present at the autographs of these churchmen. There are the agrant urnubles in Ireland had reached the present will be present as the agrants of the day approximately be guessed. His counterance, and the protecty he left had come in the time to save the writer from absolute want, as the agrants urnuble in Ireland had reached the present of the same of the day approximately be guessed. His counterance, and the same of the day approximately be guessed. His counterance, we had a present of the safe papers of

THE MISCHANCES OF BILLIARDS.

A Game of Great Uncertainty in its Results

as well as in its Drawing Powers. CHICAGO, April 16 .- The outcome of the two billiard matches between Schaefer and Slosson, each winning and losing a game, exactly met the expectations of a large number of people who declared that a standoff was distinctly in view when the matches were arranged. It does not matter with this class of people that probability and appearances, in-telligently construed, are against this theory; they adhere to the conviction all the same. They point to the fact that ever since the triple tie and unlawful division of door receipts in the three-cornered tournament of December, 1885, nearly if not all the matches between Slosson and Schaefer have resulted on the see-saw principle, and from this they argue that the day of up-and-up billiard contests is past. That such a view is now very widely entertained is evident from the comparatively light attendance at these matches in Chicago of late. Time was when Schaefer and Slosson could the gathering at a billiard match on Saturday night was equal in numbers and character to the audience next morning in the same hall to listen to Prof. Swing's sermon.

In one of his games with Slosson Scheefer received close to \$1,700 in door money in addition to the stake, and it was an unusual thing for the net receipts to fall below \$1,000. In April, 1883, when Schaefer beat Vignaux in the deciding game of the original eight-inch balk-line

player won and lost, have not improved matters. Schaefer's defeat in the game of April 4 was a startling surprise. They were playing cushion carroms, and Schaefer led by 150 points at one stage, and it locked as though Slooson would be beaten half the game. Nobody had ever seen such cushion billiards as Schaefer was showing. His average for the first 250 points was close to eight, and his tyle of play was a revelation. All of a sudden he ceased to be a billiard player, and while he was at a standstill Slooson closed up the gap and won the game. It is true that in the latter half of the game Schaefer's luck was remarkably bad and Slooson's luck and play were remarkably good; and The Sun correspondent, who has witnessed every match and tournament game of consequence played in Chicago in the past twenty years, does not for a moment believe that Schaefer lost this game because he did not want to win it; but the fact remains that Schafer's defeat was one of the most phenomenal "fall-downs" in billiard history. The game of April 12, fourteen-inch balk line, was almost aduplicate, with this important difference, that in a game where big runs are possible, wide gaps may be easily, and often are closed up. by a rapid rush such as Schaefer is at any moment liable to make at balk-line billiards. Slooson at one time had a lead of 291 points, and looked a sure winner, but Schaefer, who had been playing below an average of over seventeen. This time it was Blooson who was played to a standstill; but it was not strange that he should stop, for he had had but eight days to recover the balk-line stroke, after losing it at oushion carroms, and he hurried along and won the game, with an average of over seventeen. This time it was Blooson who was played to a standstill; but it was not strange that he should stop, for he had had but eight days to recover the balk-line stroke, after losing it at oushion carroms, and he hurried along the had a lond on the subject is:

Then ent move in billiards is to send Slosson and Schaefer to Europ

Accumulations of Income in England.

From the London Hune.

Toward the end of the last century Mr. Peter Theliusson, a London increhant, made an astraordinary will, directing the lives of all his property to be securificated during the lives of all his over len, granching and present granching the lives of all his section, and continue the lives of all his section, and continue the lives of all his section of the servivor of all these, and so to found a very wealthy family. He masnit to convert his EERACOM in course of time into something like ZERACOM.

The result of these trusts being upheld by the courts was to create a manis for accumulation. One man gave instructions for a will which should postpone all endowned of his property until the death of the last survivor of all the members of the mercal living at his death. To prevent the repetition of these absurdities. Theliusson's act was passed, which in affect forbids the accumulation of income for a longer period than the settler all fe or twenty one years from his death, or the minority of any person living at his death, or of any person who would under the settlement be otherwise entitled to the income, Ar. Even so, however, the beneficial enjoyment of property may be postponed for a very long thing.

Impressed with the inexpediency of this Mr. Coccus Hardy M. P. (or North North S. suggests that the restriction should be extended still furtiler. In his bill which has been read a second time in the lines of Common, he proposes to probably every one force hereafter settling property is such a common to the content of the second time in the lines of Commons.

James Gebbons. Notherno of Bellinase

This signature was written before Archbishop Gibbons was made a Cardinal. The reader. though, can easily imagine how the signature runs now by inserting the abbreviated word "Card." between "James" and "Gibbons." Cardinal Gibbons is of medium stature, has a droop in the shoulders indicating the student; his hair is rather thin, and is of a dark-brown color, becoming rapidly sprinkled with gray. The face is always benevolent, though, of recent years, there is a marked growth of a carelating upon the brow, under the eyes, and around the corners of the mouth. The eyes around the corners of the mouth. The eyes are rather deep set and there is always a thoughtful, far-away look in them. His conversational powers are not brilliant, but he is always prepared to talk, weighing his words, seemingly, as he speaks, and uttering them in a slow, metallic tone. He cannot be called a pulpit orator in any sense, as his voice is very indistinct, but he impresses an audience with the grave thought evident in his words. He is, in fact, a thinker, and his writings have done much to familiarize the American public with the teachings of the Catholic Church. His "Faith of Our Fathers" deserves to rank as one of the phenomenal successes of literature in our day, having had a sale of about 150,000 in its original English form, and having been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, including the Norwegian. Cardinal Gibbons is intensely American, a native of Baltimore, and he keenly shares all the aspirations of the citizens of the great republic, it should interest pedestrians that the Cardinal is a great believer in walking, taking two hours of such exercise every afternoon, and always preferring to walk, except where rapid progress is demanded. He is just 53 years of age.

Recent events have brought the name of

to the front in the arena of social and political questions. The smooth, smiling face of Archbishop Corrigan is in direct contrast with the countenance of Cardinal Gibbons, of whom he is five years the junior. His stature is slightly above the medium and he carries himself erect. His hair is thick and thrown back from the forehead in heavy waves. The lower part of his face is decidedly pleasant, but the small eyes, always spectacled, look out critically, and betray a man who has not lightly studied the problems of the day. His recent pastoral on the land question is sufficient proof of this, even to one who does not share all his views. He was born in Newark, N.J., on Aug. 13, 1839, received his classical education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and was among the first students of the American College at Home, where he was ordained on Sept. 19, 1853. On his return he was rapidly promoted to the Presidency of Seton Hail College at South Orange, was made Bishop of Newark on May 4, 1873, and on Oct. 4, 1880, was created Coadjutor Archbishop of New York, succeeding Cardinal McCloskey on the death of the latter in 1885. Archbishop Corrigan does not pretend to be a pulpit orator, his delivery being as simple as possible.

The greatest pulpit orator of the Catholic Church in the United States is

ceived close to 1.1.018 GOT money in South of the state and it was an unusual thing to the state of the original eight-inch balking.

1883. Whon Scheefer best Vignaxu in the deciding game of the original eight-inch balking in the state of the original eight-inch balking in the state of the original eight-inch balking game of the original eight-inch balking of the last two markets and Sioseon. At the game of April 14 there were heads, and the receipts were only about 1890. or scarcely enough to power expenses. At the somewhat larger, but the receipt were only about 1890. or scarcely enough to power expenses. At the somewhat larger, but the receipt were only about 1890. or scarcely enough to power expenses. At the somewhat larger, but the receipt were only about 1890. or scarcely enough to power expenses. At the somewhat larger, but the the state of the partners of the same three or partners of the partners of the

whose name, written in full, is John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoris, Ill. He is a naphew of the famous Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore, who easily ranked first among Catholic prelates in his day. He was born at Lebanon, Ky., in 1840, and was made the first Bishop of the newly created diesese of Peoria on May I, 1877. During the last ten years this active, thoughtful, and aspiring young Bishop has been busily engaged in all sorts of work, but that which he has chiefly at heart is Christian education. His short, sandy hair is closely brushed down above a high but narrow brow, and beneath his contrasted evebrows look out a pair of cold gray eyes. His nose is straight, his lips curied under, and the line of his law, from a profile view, makes a circle shortly turning up over a sharp projecting chin. His figure is slight, but not thin, and he carries himself like a well-trained soldier. His movements are nervous, and he seems to be ever on the alert to find something to do. His manner of speaking is sharp and incisive, carefully avoiding all flowers of rhetoric, and seeking to say as much in a few words as he possibly can. This direct oratory, reenforced by a well-modulated voice, has its peculiar attraction, and many prefer him as a speaker even to Archbishop Ryan. The amount of work he has accomplished is wonderful. He has written several books and many articles, all carefully wrought out, besides doing much that the public never hears of. He it was, together with Dr. D. J. O'Conneil, now rector of the American College in Rome, who chiefly fashioned the Latin decrees and English pastoral of the late Plenary Council. But he matter which he has principally at heart, and of which he was the originator is the great Catholic University at washington. During the Council he delivered a long und masterly discourse on "University Education," and the plain speaking so offended some that certain passages in it had to be expunsed ere it was put into onicit type. Towerd the close of the sections at a council he decliver

another notable laborer in the temperance movement. Archibishop Eder's light-colored hair stands up and falls about pretty much as it chooses. His countenance, at first glance, appears the incarnation—well, not of beauty, But after contemplating swhile the high, broad brow, the twinkling eyes, the long, straight nose, the wrinkled cheeks, and the smiling mouth, one is impressed that the predominant characteristic of the man is amisbility, And so it is. Wherever he moves in company his small, agile form is forever turning about as he utters a kind word to each and all. His delivery in the pulpit or from the platform has nothing of orafory in it, but he has a foreible earnestness, plentifully enlivened by wittigams. He was born aixtylight years ago in Baltimore, was ordained in flome, made Bishop of Natchez, and succeeded to the see of Cincinnati—and the weighty debt which Archbishop Purcell left behind him. His peculiar distinction is that he organized in this country the society known as the Red Cross Lesgue, originated in England by Cardinal Manning. Besides the usual temperance pledges, they have one, calculated to do much good, in which a man can promise not to treat or be treated.

Perhape the most forcible ecclesiastical writer, from the strict point of view of the Catholic Church, is

One of the youngest of American Bishops, reckoned from the creation of his diocese, is Michael Joseph O'Farrell, first Bishop of the diocese of Trenton. In years he foots up 55, and in labors for the Church he is ranked a veteran. He comes from Limerick, and is Irish to the core, with the Irishman's warm-heart edness, enthusiasm, and genial ways. As befits a man from Limerick, he is a patriot almost before he is a priest. He has been foremost in all movements to range the Catholic Church in America on the side of the Irish in their struggle against England. His most frequent appearance before the general public is as a lecturer on Irish wrongs for the benefit of some one or another Irish relief fund. He began his work in this country in Montreal, and was afterward assistant and then pastor in old St. Peters, in Barclay street. He was serving here in 1881, when the fourtoen counties in the lower part of New Jersey were erected into the new diocese of Trenton, and he was appointed its Bishop. Since then he has labored with more than the usual energy of a Bishop in building up the Church under his jurisdiction, and has made himself personally known and felt in almost every town and village in the extensive territory he has to cover. His dignified, graceful figure, and bland, homely, and kindly face are familiar to all Trenton people, and his popularity among them is unbounded.

It is a fact not generally known that, in the famous controversy in which Froude, the English historian, contended against the Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., to prove that England was justified in oppressing Ireland, the facts upon which Father Burke based his cause were collected and prepared for him by Father O'Farrell. The Bishop bears the reputation among priests of being the best posted man in the clergy on Irish history.

Athe Coughier

The Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of the diocese of Long Island, in which there are nearly one hundred churches and chapels, is one of the most venerable Catholic clergymen in the country. He was born in Ireland about seventy-four years ago, and came with his parents to this country while quite young. His boyhood was passed at Albany, He studied for the priesthood in St. Charles College, Baltimore, and Mount St. Mary's, at Emmettsburg. His first pastoral charge was at Utica, fifty-two years ago. Two years ago, when his golden jubilee was celebrated in Brooklyn, clergymen of all denominations and citizens, without regard to creed or politics, united in sending him their congratulations.

From Utica he came to New York as pastor of old St. Patrick's in Mott street, and there he remained until his consecration as Bishop of Long Island on Oct. 50, 1853. While in St. Patrick's he became the chief assistant of the late Archbishop Hughes, who was greatly attached to him, and made him Yicar-General of the diocese and theologian in the councils of the Bishops. Bishop Loughlin's administration of the Long Island diocese has been wonderfully successful, and under his direction the growth of the Church has been marvellous. In Brooklyn slone there are about 200,000 members of the denomination, nearly fifty churches and chapels, and 25,000 children in attendance at the parochial schools, and yet in 1821 there was not a single Catholic church in Brooklyn. It has been the unvarying rule of the Bishop to erect one or more new churches in the diocese each year.

Bishop Loughlin is a little below the medium size, and of alight build. He has a full, round face, a mild and benevolent expression, and black eyes. He is plain and unostentatious, and sum of few words. He manages the affairs of the vast diocese with a firm hand, and with the least possible amount of friction. He works harder, perhaps, than any elergyman under his control, and yet wears his 71 years or more se lightly that one might well believe that he works harder,

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS. THEIR COMING SALE AT AUCTION IN THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

liftany & Co. of New York the Agents of the French Government in the Matter of the Sale-Boubles that Kings have Pawned Tiffany & Co. of this city have been selected as the agents of the French Government in the matter of the sale of the French crown jewels. They have handsomely printed cata-logues containing a list of the jewels to be sold logues containing a list of the jeweis to be sold and the conditions of the sale. The sale it made under the law passed by the French Congress on Dec. 10, 1886, and which was first promulgated in the official journal on the 11th of January last. The sale is to begin on the 12th of May next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. and will continue from day to day thereafter until the collection is disposed of. The sale will be by public auction, and will be held in the Palace of the Tuileries. Pavillon de Flore. It is believed that the sale will offer little in-terest except to dealers, as the sets are not of a character suited to modern tastes, and, with the exception of a few royal and noble houses. which may wish to buy them as souvenirs, the people who have money enough to purchase will care less for the purely historic associations than for the actual money value of the jewels. The sets will then be broken up,

senting the post shadely, and succeeds which are believed to the form and substitute that the post shadely are believed to the post shadely are with the post shadely are believed to the post shadely from St. Petersburg to San Francisco.

The collection became for the first time the

public on certain days, just as are the crown iswels of Great Britain at the bresent day. It was finally decreed that they be sold. The decree was never enforced, but they were stolen instead. The thieves entered the room where they were kept by rope ladders attached to a lamp post in the Bue St. Florentin. The burglary was on a scale of magnitude commensurate with the magnificence of the prize, and went on during several days. At last a sentinel saw what was occurring and several of the burglars were arrested, and of their number one or two confeased the whole plot, and said that a gang of forty were implicated in it. Some of them kept watch while the others operated, and the thefts had been in progress seven days. There was a stormy seene the next day in the Assembly. The Minister of the Interior accused Danton of being implicated in the crime, and Danton accused the Conservatives. Neither Danton and his fellow radicals nor any conservatives of prominence were ever clearly proven guilty, but several of those who were caught in the act were executed. Jewels to the amount in value of 20,000,000 francs were stolen. The entire collection before the theft had been estimated to be worth 25,000,000 francs. Some of the jewels were at once given up by the informers, and others were quickly recovered. The beautiful Sancy diamond, however, was not found for a long time afterward. It had been stolen by Catlet, and when he was on the scaffold just before his execution he revealed in whose keeping it was. The famous Regont was found still later in a grog shop in the Faubourg St. Germain. Napoleon I, wore it on the hilt of his sword at the time of his coronation. All the crown jewels were carried off by the Empress Marie Louise in her flight to Blois. She returned them to Louis XVIII., by whom on the night of March 15 1815, they were carried to Ghent.

On the accession of Charles X. all the stones were reset for the coronation ceremonles, and so remained untouched until 1854. In 1848 all the jewels were carried on a truck t

Senator John Sherman Tells About Looking

After Fences and Laying Pipes.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Well, how did they treat you in the South Senator?"

"Slendidly; splendidly indeed," and there was a tone of unusual enthusiasm in his voice as he said it.

"You're going home to look after your fences of course?"

The Benator laughed heartily,

"Do you know," he inquired, "how that expression originates? No! Then I'll tell you While I was Becretary of the Treasury I came home to Mansfield for a few days at one time. As soon as I got there there was an influx of newspaper correspondents from all parts. Some of them announced that I was getting ready to run for Governor; others that I was working up a boom for the Presidential nomination. One of them came to me and boldly asked me what I was doing in Oalo. It just happened that on that day I had contracted with a man to repair some fences on my place that were in a tumbled-down condition. So when that newspaper man asked me what I was doing in Oalo. It just happens and went all over. It has even been used on some occasions in the British Partiament. It's funny how these political expressions originate. In some city just before elevation the Democrats employed an immensanumber of laborers to lay water pipes. That's what gave rise to the expression layin pipes. You remember that at one time the Democratic meeting in New York the participants grew so turbulent that it became necessary to extinguish the lights. The participants left in total darkness, pulled out locofoos, as the old-fashioned matches were called. That's where that named originated."

Commercial Traveller (in Chicago Hotel: I say waiter, this pate de foie gras is mighty poor staff, and this canvas back is more of a mose back than any thing size. (To Srother Traveller:—'Il be giad when I set home Jim, where I can get something to an.

See Commercial Traveller (at Home to Wife)—I say, sire desired, that butcher swindled you on the liver; its teacher, that